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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1866. NO. 32.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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MESSAGE
OF
And. G. Curtin,
GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Legislature, January 30, 1866.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 30, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penna.

GENTLEMEN—We have cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, abundant crops, unanimity among our people, and that thus this Commonwealth has been enabled to do her full duty to the country, to herself and to posterity.

I apprised you in my message of the 27th of November, 1865, and delivered to you at the beginning of your session, of the necessity under the pressure of which I was compelled, for the restoration of my health, to sojourn for a time in a warmer climate. I returned from Cuba refreshed and invigorated, and have resumed the discharge of my public duties. I cannot omit to acknowledge, with profound gratitude, the kind, considerate and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained absence. A heavy addition has been thus made to the debt which I already owed to the people of the Commonwealth and their Representatives.

The balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1864.	$1,942,203 63
Receipts during fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1865.	6,219,989 67
Total in Treasury for fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1865.	8,162,193 30
The payments for the same period have been	5,788,525 16
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1865.	2,373,668 14

The operations of the sinking fund, during the year ending on the first Monday of September last, as stated in my proclamation, were as follows:

Amount of debt reduced, $745,811 26, as follows, viz:

Five per cent	$436,824 62
Coupon loan	230,000 00
War loan	76,400 00
Interest certificates	2,005 56
Domestic creditors	578 00

The discrepancy between the reduction of the public debt, as shown by the statement at the close of the fiscal year, and that in my proclamation at the close of the sinking fund year, arises from the fact that the one closes on the first Monday of September, and the other on the 30th day of November.

Amount of the public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of December, 1864, $39,379,603 94.

Amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending with November 30, 1865, viz:

Five per cent. stocks.	$1,703,517 88
4 and ½ per cent. stocks.	20,000 00
Domestic creditor certificates.	578 00
Military loan, act of May 15, 1861	179,250 00
	1,903,345 88

Public debt. Dec. 1,'65,		$37,476,258 06.
Assets in the Treasury:		
Bonds Pennsylvania railroad company.	$6,700,000 00	
Bonds Philadelphia and Erie railroad company.	3,500,000 00	
Interest on bonds Phila. & Erie R. R. company.	1,050,000 00	
Cash in Treasuty.	2,373,668 00	
	13,623,668 14	
Liabilities excess of assets		23,852,589 92
Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1860.	$26,408,168 94	
Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1865.	23,852,589 92	
Improvement in condition of Treasury, since Nov. 30, 1860.	2,555,579 02	

By the report of the State Treasurer, it will be observed that the extraordinary expenditures growing out of war, not refunded by the General Government, have been $4,028,627 21. This includes the direct tax paid to the United States by the State, which is not re-imbursable In the balance is included the $671,476 43 paid to the militia, which, with a good portion of the remaining expenditure, is clearly due the State from the General Government.

The necessity for extraordinary expenditure having ceased with the suppression of the late rebellion, measures should be taken to examine our resources, and relieve, as far as possible, the heavy burdens to which our people are subjected.

It has been the habit of late years, to appropriate, freely, annual sums for the support of local charities; and such appropriations are almost every year increased in number and amount. Houses of Refuge, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind, Lunatic Asylums—these appear to me to be proper objects of State bounty, because a few of them are sufficient for the whole State, and to leave them to be provided for by the local authorities would, in fact, be to deprive of protection, the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they are designed. But more local charities, however meritorious and effective, should, I think, be left to the support of the benevolent parties who established them.

It is unjust that the people of the Commonwealth should be coerced to pay taxes in order that part of the money so raised may be given to the support of local charities, conducted by private associations, especially when it is remembered that hitherto but a small proportion of the private charities in the State have asked for such appropriation.

I recommend, therefore, that no appropriation be made for charities, beyond the institutions which I have above specified.

The taxes at present laid on corporations are unequal, and to a certain extent thereby unjust. I recommend the subject to the attention of the Legislature, with a view to a revision of the system.

Within a few years, acts have been repeatedly passed directing the expenditure of as much money as may be necessary to effect named purposes, sometimes without clearly designating by whom the money is to be expended, or how the accounts are to be examined. This custom is very recent, and has already led to abuses.

I recommend that the practice be corrected, and that no appropriation be made without having the exact sum appropriated, the specific purpose to which it is to be applied, and designating the officer by whom it is to be expended, and providing that the accounts shall be settled in the Auditor General's office in the usual manner.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes, since the breaking out of the rebellion, the condition of the Treasury is now $2,555,579 12 better than it was then, and I am proud to be able to state further, that on the 1st day of December, 1865, the State debt was $492,938 66 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1861. These are truly gratifying facts.

Under these circumstances, it may be possible, with entire safety to our finances, to reduce or even repeal the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills on real estate. The tax of one half mill laid by the act of May 16, '61, was by that act expressly pledged for the repayment of the loan of $3.000,000, thereby authorized, and of course cannot be repealed or reduced until that repayment shall have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consideration and judgment of the Legislature, and if it should be found that the tax can be repealed, I recommend that all laws authorizing the levying of local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans and all property of that kind be also repealed. Such a repeal would largely encourage the investment of capital in this State, and add immensely to the wealth of the State, while the local authorities would lose very little, as it is notorious, that from the difficulties of assessment, they receive very little from these sources.

In case of such repeal, I recommend the adoption of some effectual measures for enforcing correct returns of such objects of taxation, with appropriate penalties for the neglect or refusal to make them.

I make these recommendations, believing that it will lead to more equitable local taxation and to greater economy in their disbursement.

Many acts are on our statute books, incorporating companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. I recommend that all such acts be repealed by a general law, and that provision be made that in future every act authorizing a corporation shall become void, unless the corporation shall organize and use its franchises within a limited time.

Since my last annual message the war against armed treason has been brought to a close. Of the large contributions made by Pennsylvania to the National army, but a few of the men now remain in the service. The spirit which animated our people, at the outset of the rebellion, has never flagged; and we can look back with pride and satisfaction to the part taken by this State, in aiding to maintain the unity of the Government and in its defence against the assaults of its enemies.

In my first inaugural address, I took occasion to declare that Pennsylvania would, under any circumstances, render a full and determined support of the free institutions of the Union. The pledge so made was based upon my knowledge of the solid patriotism of her citizens. At that time danger threatened, but no one anticipated that it would break forth so suddenly, nor that it would grow to such fearful proportions as it in a brief time assumed.

My confidence in Pennsylvania, in her even, yet stubborn will, her ability and resources have been fully justified by the manner in which she has done her duty during the late eventful period.

On the request of the President of the United States, I made a communication to the Legislature, on the 9th day of April, 1861, setting forth that military organizations, of a formidable character, which did not seem to be demanded by any existing exigency, had been formed in certain of the States, and that, whilst Pennsylvania yielded to no State, in her respect for and willingness to protect, by all needful guarantees, the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, no contemplated attempt to resist the enforcement of the National law could meet with sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth, and asked for authority and means to organize a military bureau at the Capital, and to so amend and modify the militia laws as to give vitality and energy to the military organizations of the State. On the 12th day of the same month, I signed a bill providing for the purposes indicated in my message.

It will be remembered that this patriotic action of the Legislature occurred before it was known that hostilities had actually commenced—and is believed to be the first official action by the authorities of any State, or by the National Legislature.

The first call made by the President for troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, was on the 15th of April, 1861, for seventy-five thousand men; and that of this number, the quota of Pennsylvania was settled at fourteen regiments, to serve three months, unless sooner discharged. With unsurpassed alacrity and earnestness, volunteers answered to this call, in such numbers as manifested the intuitive conviction of the people, that the monstrous wickedness which had conceived an armed rebellion against the Constitution and the laws, could not be suppressed but by a colossal force.

Major General Robert Patterson was assigned, by the General Government, to a command, which included the forces raised in Pennsylvania. Within a week after the call of the President, communication with Washington was almost entirely cut off. Gen. Patterson, prompted by the necessities of the situation, made, on 25th of April, a requisition upon me for twenty five additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to be forthwith mustered into the service of the United States. Under this requisition, I accepted, from amongst the many pressing to be admitted into the service, a sufficient number of companies to fill it; care being taken to allow to each county, as nearly as possible, a fair representation. Only eleven regiments, however, in addition to the fourteen called for by the President, were organized and mustered into the service, before the order of General Patterson was countermanded by him, under instructions from the War Department.

On the 14th day of May, 1861, the Secretary of War, in a letter communicating the plan of organization, for three years regiments, confirmed the revocation of the order in the following language: "Ten regiments are assigned to Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three months militia, already called for, twenty-three regiments. It is important to reduce rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than twenty-three regiments, of which only ten are to serve during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge."

The twenty-five regiments raised as above stated, comprised 20,079 men: The ardor of our people was unabated. Many of the companies, under my order had arrived in camp at Harrisburg, and others maintained their organizations at home at their own expense, and by contributions from their neighbors and friends.

In the critical condition of the country, and anticipating that, in case of reverse to our arms, the borders of Pennsylvania would be the portals to the rich granaries, manufactories and store houses of the North, I deemed it my duty to convene the Legislature, that adequate provision might be made to enable me to render the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be, for the common defence of the State and the General Government; and accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued my proclamation, calling for a meeting of the General Assembly, on the 30th of the same month.

In my message to the Legislature at its opening, I recommended the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States.

The Legislature acted promptly upon this suggestion, and made full provisions for its effectual accomplishment The result was the early and complete organization, clothing and equipment of the Pennsylvania Reserve volunteer corps, with its thirteen regiments of infantry, one of light artillery, and one of cavalry, under the supervision of George A. McCall, who was selected to command it, with the commission and rank of Major General. The corps contained 15,856 men, and the whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying them, until their entry into the United States service, was $855,444 87. They were encamped in different parts of the State, except two of the regiments, commanded by Colonels Chas. J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of Colonel Charles T. Campbell, which, at the request of the War Department, were sent on the 22d June, 1861, to the relief of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Maryland, and remained for about six weeks there, and in Western Virginia, engaged in active operations. Towards the close of July the whole corps was called for and taken, on a requisition, into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull Run, eleven regiments, in all respects ready for active service, were in Washington and Baltimore.

The troops sent to Western Virginia were recalled, and with the other two regiments of the corps, forwarded to Washington.

On the 26th of July, 1861, the Secretary of War expressed his gratification and thanks for the prompt response from Pennsylvania.

The wisdom of the Legislature in providing for the formation of this corps, for the interests of the State and the nation, was fully shown by subsequent events. Most of the men who filled its ranks had been accepted by me under the call for twenty five regiments, which was afterward rescinded They had left their families and homes under a deep sense of duty to their country, and to have sent them back unaccepted would have caused serious difficulty in making future enlistments.

By acts of Congress of 23d and 25th July, 1861, the President was authorized to call upon the several States for volunteers to serve for three years.—Under this authority requisitions were made on this State, and fourteen regiments were promptly furnished. In the meantime authorities had been granted by the President and the War Department to a number of individuals to raise regiments in different parts of the State, which seriously interfered with the action of the State authorities in filling requisitions regularly made under the acts of Congress.

The embarrassments arising from this conflict of authorities became at length so serious that I was constrained to call the attention of the President and Secretary of War to the subject, by a communication, dated the 1st of August, 1861, and on the 25th of September following, an order was issued requiring these independent regiments to report to the Governor, and placing them under his authority and control. Acting under this order, many of the independent regiments were filled up, others consolidated, and seventy three regiments, with an aggregate strength of 89,048 men, were promptly sent forward.

During the year 1862 a draft was ordered by the General Government, which was executed under the State authorities.

Of the quota of the State, under the call of July 7, 1862, forty three regiments of volunteers, aggregating 40,383 men, were put into service, and under the draft, ordered August 4th of the same year, fifteen regiments, containing an aggregate force of 15,000 men, organized and sent forward. During the same period nine independent batteries of artillery were organized in the State, with an aggregate strength of 1,358 officers and men. It will be remembered that the ardor and promptness of our people, under such trying circumstances, in pressing the troops forward, was such as to call from the President especial thanks and to request me to express them to the people of the State.

During the year 1863, forty three thousand and forty six (43,046) men were furnished for the service, principally to fill regiments in the field which had been reduced by the exigencies of the war.

During the year 1864, under the various calls of the General Government thirty two regiments, two battalions and eight unattached companies of different arms of the service and for various periods, were organized and sent to the field, aggregating, with reenlistments in the field, amounting to 17,876, an aggregate force of 91,704 men, furnished for that year.

On my suggestion the policy of consolidating our reduced regiments, and filling them up by the assignment of new companies was adopted, and in 1865, under this system, besides organizing three entire new regiments, seventy five companies were assigned to reduced regiments, by which they were again filled to the regimental standard. These three new regiments and seventy five companies, with volunteer recruits for regiments in the field, reported by the superintendents of that service, amounted, in the aggregate, to 25,790 men for this year.

In the month of September, 1862, after the second disaster of Bull Run, it became evident that the enemy had adopted an aggressive policy, and was about to invade the Northern States through Maryland and the southern border of Pennsylvania. Under the sanction of the President of the United States, on the 11th day of that month, I issued my proclamation, calling to immediate service fifty thousand of the freemen of this State. Under this call twenty five regiments and four companies of infantry, fourteen unattached companies of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery were immediately organized and sent to the border, the greater portion advancing beyond the State line into Maryland. Gen. John F. Reynolds, at that period commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was temporarily assigned, by the Secretary of War, to the command of these troops, by whose orders they were returned to Pennsylvania, and by my proclamation, disbanded on the 24th of the same month. In acknowledgment of the services rendered by the men of Pennsylvania, Maj. Gen. G McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, by letter dated the 27th of September, 1862, acknowledging the service and thanking the State, uses the following language:

"The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call, and hastened to the defence of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy;" and the Governor of Maryland, His Excellency A W. Bradford, in an order dated Sept. 20, 1862, used the following language in regard to these troops: "The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade, shows that the border is, in all respects, but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

In the month of June, 1863, it again became evident that the rebel army was advancing north, threatening also the western border of Pennsylvania, and on the 26th of that month, I again issued my proclamation, calling the militia of the State into immediate service. In the Department of the Monongahela, five regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry and one battery of artillery, for ninety days' service, and one battalion of infantry, one battalion of cavalry and one battery of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized. In the Department of the Susquehanna, twenty three regiments and five unattached companies of infantry, and two unattached companies of cavalry, for ninety days; one battalion of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and four independent batteries of artillery, for three months; three regiments of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and three independent batteries of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized.

There were also organized in this department, for the "emergency term" eight regiments, one battalion and a number of unattached companies of infantry, two independent batteries of artillery and two companies of cavalry

In the Department of the Monongahela, the troops under this call, were commanded by Major General W. T. H. Brooks, and in the Department of the Susquehanna by Major General D. N. Couch, severally detailed by the War Department.

The details of the services of the militia on these occasions, as well as the generous assistance rendered by the militia of the States of New York and New Jersey, have been fully recognized in previous messages.

Acting under orders, they did not hesitate to cross the State line and enter Ohio and Western Virginia; in the west; and in the east, they defended the line of the Susquehanna, were at Gettysburg, before the advance of the Army of the Potomac, defended Carlisle successfully, when attacked by a superior force, made long marches, patiently suffering great privations for the want of sufficient means of transportation, crossed into Maryland when ordered, and attacked the enemy successfully, and saved the Capital of their State from destruction. When the history of the rebellion is truly written, no part, which relates to Pennsylvania will reflect more credit on the patriotism, courage and fidelity of her people, than their prompt answer to the call made for military service for domestic protection. It is a record of which the great body of the people are a party, and of which they may all be proud.

In July, 1864, a rebel army again crossed the Potomac, threatening the southern border, and marched to Washington. Upon the pressing demands of the National authorities, all the organized troops in Pennsylvania were immediately sent forward. The rebel army was defeated and driven back. A rebel column of three thousand men had however crossed the border, and on the 30th of July burned the town of Chambersburg. In my message of last year I stated in detail the movements of the enemy, and the circumstances attending the destruction of that borough. Although the people of all the southern border suffered much from annual incursions of the enemy, Chambersburg is the only town entirely destroyed within our border, and it is believed in any loyal State. The citizens of the town were suddenly reduced to poverty, and for a time were sustained by the active benevolence of the people of other parts of the State, aided by an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars from the Commonwealth. They have struggled energetically to revive from this calamity, but it is now feared that few of them will be able to succeed. I submit therefore to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether it would not be proper to extend to that people some additional relief.

The number of troops furnished the service, from Pennsylvania, during the rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz

During the year	1861,		130,594
do	do	1862,	71,100
do	do	1863,	43,046
do	do	1864,	91,704
do	do	1865,	25,840
			362,284

This statement is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the U. S. navy.

I refer for more perfect details of all the military operations of the State to the reports of the Adjutant General of the other military departments of the State and to my previous annual messages. This brief military record would be imperfect if I failed to commend the fidelity, zeal and industry of the military departments of the State, and to express my personal obligations for the ready obedience and constant support I have uniformly received from the Chiefs of Departments and officers of my personal staff. An approximate judgment of the amount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that over forty three thousand (43,000) military commissions were issued during the war.

The first request for troops from this State was dated at Washington, on the 15th April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announced to the War Department that over 4,000 men were at Harrisburg, awaiting marching orders.

It is our proud privilege to have it remembered, that the first military aid from the loyal States, which reached Washington, was the force of 460 Pennsylvanians, who arrived there on the 18th day of April, and that when the capital of the Nation was the second time threatened, after the battle of Bull Run, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, were the first troops sent forward. From the beginning of the war to its close, the State has never faltered in its support of the Government. Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have neither been withheld or squandered. The history of the conduct of our people in the field, is illuminated with incidents of heroism worthy of conspicuous notice; but it would be impossible to mention them in the proper limits of a message, without doing injustice, or perhaps making invidious distinctions. Arrangements are in progress to have a complete history of our regiments, such as has been contemplated and is provided for in an act of Assembly already passed; and on this subject I commend the report of the Executive Military Department to your favorable consideration. It would be alike impossible to furnish a history of the associated benevolence and of the large individual contributions to the comfort of our people in the field and hospital, or of the names and services at all times of our volunteer surgeons, when called to assist in the hospital or on the battle field; nor is it possible to do justice to the many patriotic Christian men who were always ready to respond when summoned to the exercise of acts of humanity and benevolence.

Our armies were sustained and strengthened in the field, by the patriotic devotion of their friends at home, and we can never render full justice to the heaven directed, patriotic—christain benevolence of the women of the State.

During the war I had occasion, from time to time, to communicate freely with the Legislature on subjects bearing upon the interests of the men representing the State in the armies of the Republic.

It is with a sense of unfeigned gratitude that I acknowledged how cheerfully and promptly the Legislature and the people acted upon my suggestions, whether for the support of the government, the enlistment and organization of troops, or for the comfort of our people already in the field.

Without this generous confidence and liberal support, the labors of the Executive would have been in vain; the treasure that has been expended would have been wasted, precious lives lost would have been an empty sacrifice, the bruised hearts of kindred and friends would have been without solace, the strong men, whose health has been broken and whose bodies have been maimed would have been monuments of heroism wasted, and the honor of this great Commonwealth would have been degraded amidst the fallen ruins of the institutions of the Republic.

The report of the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, shows the gratifying result, under his active management, of the system adopted by the Senate, for the maintenance and education of the orphans of our soldiers. His report exhibits the fact, that 1,242 orphans are now actually admitted to the schools, and that 1,846 applications in all have been allowed, and orders issued for their admission, many of whom have been admitted since his report. It will also be seen, that the largest appropriation, that ever will be required, will be for this and the two ensuing years, and that then the amount will be gradually reduced. I have heretofore commended this charity to you, and I deem it unnecessary to add another word, in asking a continuation of an appropriation, which is to provide for and educate the best blood of the State, and support the living legacies which have been bequeathed us by the men who laid down their lives for the country. When we remember that every sort of public and private pledge that the eloquence of man could devise or utter, was given to our soldiers as they went forward, that if they fell their orphans should become the children of the State, I cannot for an instant suppose, that you will hesitate to continue an appropriation, which is to bless their little ones, providing comfortable homes, instead of leaving them in want and destitution, many of them to fall victims to vice and crime.

At the time of the invasion of the North, in 1863, by the rebel army, the President made a requisition on me for militia to serve during the emergency. The men came forward promptly, to the number of 36,588, of whom upwards of 25,000 refused to be mustered into the service of the United States, in consequence of circumstances of prior occurrence not necessary to be here stated.

In this embarrassment, the emergency being very pressing, after consultation with the President, he authorized and requested me to call them on behalf of the State, and for the defence of the State, the United States paying all the expenses of their clothing, equipment, &c. It was, however, alleged that there was no appropriation for their pay. To remove this difficulty the General Government applied to banks and other moneyed corporations in Philadelphia to advance the amount of the pay, on a pledge that, when Congress met, the passage of a bill to reimburse them should be recommended.—These institutions declined this proposition, but expressed their willingness to make the advances if I would pledge myself to recommend to the Legislature the passage of such an act in case Congress should not provide for reimbursing them. Under these circumstances, I received from Executive of the United States the pledge which he had proposed to give to the banks, &c., and upon that I gave the necessary pledge to them, and they advanced the required funds accordingly. The following telegram from the Secretary of War will show in part the ground on which I acted;

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.

To His Excellency, Gov. A. G. CURTIN:

Your telegrams, respecting the pay of militia called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say that, while no law or appropriation authorizes the payment by the General Government to troops that have not been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of troops called into State service to repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance to those who made it.

Measures have been taken for the payment of troops mustered into the United States service, as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The answer of this Department to you, as Governor of the State, will be given directly to yourself whenever the Department is prepared to make answer.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

When Congress met, the Executive of the United States did not recommend the passage of the necessary act. I have understood that the subject was called to the attention of the proper committee, by the Secretary of War, but, as the President did not send a message explaining the circumstances of the cause, the appropriation failed, as the members of Congress had thus no means of explaining to their constituents the difference between the case (which was in substance a loan to the United States, upon the pledge of the Executive for its repayment), and the cause of the voluntary expenditure of money for military purposes of Pennsylvania and most of the other States.

I will add that the men came into the service for the emergency only, and on the faith that they should be discharged as soon as, in my judgment, the emergency should have ceased. The emergency ceased immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, which commenced on the 1st of July 1863; yet the men, against my urgent and repeated remonstrances, were kept in the service long afterward and used by the United States for various purposes. The last of them were not discharged till in September.

I recommend that the Legislature adopt measures to bring the subject again before Congress, and obtain repayment of this sum, amounting to, $671,476 43, with interest on the same, which the General Government thus far so unwarrantably withheld.

Great injustice has been done to private soldiers, who sent into service under the provisions of the act of Congress, by refusing to pay them the full bounties offered by the terms of that act. The following letter, which I addressed to the Secretary of War, sufficiently explains the position of this affair:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., June 5, 1865.

SIR:—There are two subjects connected with the discharge of volunteers which are of so much importance that I feel justified in calling your attention to them.

First. The men are being paid only to the day of their arrival at the place they are to be discharged. This will cause them to lose a few days pay, depending principally upon the promptness and disposition of the United States having the matter in charge. It is a matter of little moment to the Government, but the men feel it to be an injustice, and if, under the acts of Congress, they can be paid until discharged, I think you will agree with them.

Second. In Circular No. 29 from Provost Marshal General's Office dated July 19, 1864, "under which the volunteers now to be discharged were raised," it is stated that the bounty by law is as follows:

"For recruits, including representative recruits, white or colored, $100."

And it is further added, that the first instalment of the bounty will be paid when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:

"To a recruit who enlisted in the army for one year, $33 33."

On these terms the men enlisted, and they are of opinion that they are entitled to the remainder of their bounty when discharged from service. It is proposed however to pay them but a part of this remainder, because the government does not require their services for the full term of their enlistment and appears to be a breach of the contract between the Government and the men. The bounty was held out by the Government as an inducement to *enlist*, not as an additional pay for services to be rendered. The men became entitled to it by the fact of enlistment, and could only forfeit what remained unpaid by some misconduct, of which such forfeiture should be a legal penalty. These matters are creating much unpleasant feeling among the men. I need not say to you they have behaved gallantly, and the country owes them everything; and if it can possibly be avoided they ought not to be sent home under the feeling that the Government, when their services are no longer required, takes the first opportunity to treat them unjustly and violate its contract with them.

I assure you that unless these difficulties are relieved there will be created a general discontent which will be injurious hereafter; and it is my fervent desire for the success of your administration which leads me to bring them directly to your notice.

A. G. CURTIN.

To the President.

The refusal has been persisted in, under an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, a copy of which was sent to me. I recommend that the Legislature make proper efforts to have this injustice corrected.

The report of David Wills, Esq., president of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, herewith transmitted, shows the present condition of the cemetery. As the battle of Gettysburg resulted in a glorious victory, and was in fact the beginning of the end of the war, and occurred on the soil of the Commonwealth, I think it would be well that it should be commemorated by an historical printing, to be placed in the capitol of the State;

and I recommend that the Legislature take measures for that purpose.

The State of Maryland has proposed to her sister States that they unite with her in establishing a cemetery for our soldiers who fell at Antietam. I herewith transmit copies of the Maryland statute, and other documents on this subject, and recommend the passage of an act heartily accepting the proposition of the State of Maryland. All the States having promptly and generously responded to our proposition to have a cemetery at Gettysburg, it would seem proper that we should reciprocate, and unite in this. The duty is more sacred when we remember that more of Pennsylvania's sons fell in that battle than those of any other State.

The report of the State Agent at Washington, herewith transmitted, shows that under his efficient management the claims of our soldiers are promptly examined and paid. Every effort has been made to apprise our officers and men that their claims will be collected by the State Agent (Col. Jordan), without expense to them; yet it is feared that many of them continue to employ private claim agents, whose fees bear heavily on the claimants.

Since my last annual message I have expended of the secret service fund, the sum of four thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty cents, out of which I have paid my personal staff and other extraordinary expenses. No appropriation is required for the increase of this fund.

I invite your attention to the reports of the Military Departments of the State, to the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, which exhibits the prosperous condition of our system of public education, and to the report of the Surveyor General, and recommend to your favorable consideration the many excellent suggestions made by that officer.

I commend to your earnest consideration the suggestion made by the Surgeon General in his report, herewith transmitted, on the propriety of legislation for the protection of our people, by proper sanitary measures, from the ravages of the cholera, which is now approaching our shores.

I commend to the wisdom of the Legislature the subject of providing for the relief of our many maimed and wounded soldiers. Possibly this might be done by continuing and enlarging the acts providing for boards of relief in the several counties. I recommend the adoption by the Legislature of this or some other plan for doing justice to the class of men in question.

By the joint resolution of May 16, 1861, authorizing me to give flags to our regiments, it was made the duty of the Executive to receive the flags when the regiments returned. This has not been hitherto done, inasmuch as they have not all yet been mustered out. As soon as this shall have taken place, the flags will be received with appropriate ceremonies, and I recommend that the Legislature make provision for causing them to be hung in the new Library.

I refer to the suggestion of Brigadier General Todd, Inspector General, on the subject of the militia. I am not prepared to make any recommendation on this subject, as I observe with great pleasure, that Congress is proposing to establish a uniform system throughout the United States.

The arsenal at Harrisburg is decaying and unsafe. The arms and munitions of the State there deposited are of the value probably of half a million of dollars. I recommend that provision be made for repairing it, or that a new arsenal be constructed in this vicinity, for the purpose of securing their preservation.

Since my last annual message, the late President of the United States has fallen a victim of the most foul and base assassination recorded in history. It will afford me pleasure and I will heartily unite with you in any expression of indignation at the crime, and of appreciation of the public virtue and services of its victim, Abraham Lincoln.

My uniform course during the late war, was to avoid the discussion of the policy of the General Government, while giving a hearty support to the National authorities in all their measures to suppress the rebellion. I shall continue to pursue the same course during the embarrassments necessarily connected with the entire restoration of the country. The principles expressed in the massage of the President, at the commencement of the session of Congress, will receive my cordial support.

During the last five years the people of this State have suffered deeply from the calamities of war. Thousands of her men have been slain, and others are maimed and broken. Almost every family has been stricken, and everywhere there are widows and orphans, many of them helpless and in poverty. It is a subject of sincere congratulation, that peace has at last returned.

I am not aware of the existence of any difficulty with other nations which may not be amicably adjusted, and therefore venture to express the hope that long years of tranquility and happiness are before us.

A. G. CURTIN

☞ The Treasury Department received a novel suggestion from an individual, who proposed to dispense with the present fractional currency by issuing coin. This is his proposition: "Let the five-cent piece have the head of liberty cut in perfect outline from sheet silver, of the proper thickness—the size to weigh about three cents in value. From rolled copper then cut the oval, with the exact space of the head of liberty punched out, so that the silver head can be fitted in, and the piece then stamped and milled. Let the ten-cent pieces be made the same way only increasing the size of the head."

☞ A private letter from London dated January 6, says: "The lease by the Atlantic and Great Western railroad contemplates the establishment of a line of ocean steamers from Philadelphia. When one half of the stock necessary is subscribed, the railway company agree to furnish the other half. Negotiations are in progress for the extension of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad to Chicago, if successful, flour will be carried to Philadelphia and New York for $1 25 per barael, and Indian corn at 25 cents per bushel, time guaranteed at four days, and no terminal expenses."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 7, 1866.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—By a young man who is a practical printer, and who has had considerable experience as an editor, to purchase a one half interest in a good, paying country newspaper, of Union proclivities. Best of references given and required. Address, stating particulars, etc., etc.,

T. W.,
"Globe Office," Huntingdon, Pa.

Union State Convention.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday the seventh day of March, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Union County Committee, will assemble at the Franklin House, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday the 20th day of February inst., for the purpose of sending delegates to represent this district, in the Union State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 7th day of March next. As this is an important meeting it is hoped a full attendance of the members will be present. A. H. BAUMAN,

Chairman Union Co. Committee.

Mapleton, Feb. 2, 1866.

The following are the members of the Committee:

A. H. BAUMAN, Chairman County Committee.
Alexandria—Dr. G. W. Huyett, Wm. M. Phillips.
Barree—Thomas P. Love, John Logan.
Brady—E. A. Green, Winchester McCarthy.
Birmingham—G. W. Owen, John R. Thompson.
Coal—Benjamin Fink, David Stever.
Cassville—E. B. Williams, D. Clarkson.
Cromwell—T. E. Orbison, Abr'm. Carothers.
Carbon—J. F. Ramey, Henry Cook.
Clay—Samuel McVitty, Adam Hecter.
Coalmont—G. A. Heston, S. S. Berkstresser.
Dublin—Henry C. Robinson, Wm. Clymans.
Franklin—J. Wareham Mattern, Bruce Johnson.
Huntingdon—Samuel T. Brown, James Port.
Henderson—John Warefield, James Hamilton.
Hopewell—William Entriken, John Donaldson.
Juniata—A. Shenefelt, Levi Ridenour.
Jackson—Samuel Steffey, A. Oaks.
Lower West, Collins Hamer, Isaac M. Neff.
Morris—Dr. S. Thompson, Abr'm. Harnish.
Mount Union—Isaac Smith, Isaac Swoope.
Oneida—Charles Green, Wm. Miller.
Orbisonia—D. S. Baker, T. M. Kelly.
Penn—John Householder. Philip Garner.
Porter—A. G. Neff, John Huyett.
Petersburg—J. S. McCarthy, Joseph Johnson.
Shirley—George W. Whittaker, Robert Bingham.
Shirleysburg—William B. Lees, Peter Myers.
Springfield—Morris Cutshall, Benedict Stevens.
Tell—William Wilson, Jesse Yocum.
Todd—John Kitterman, H. S. Green.
Upper West—Henry Neff, Thomas Montgomery.
Union—John S. Henderson, Richard Chilcote.
Walker—James Ward, Joseph McCoy.
Warriorsmark—B. F. Patton, R. Wills.

Gubernatorial.

TUSSEY'S MOUNTAIN, Feb. 2, 1865.

DEAR GLOBE:—Will you have the kindness to insert in your widely circulating paper, the enclosed extract from the *Independent*, a loyal paper published at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa. The subject of the notice is Genl. DAVID MC. GREGG, one of our own native mountaineers, "to the manor born." It seems the numerous friends of the General are very desirous to have him before the good and loyal people of Pennsylvania as their candidate for next Governor. His name will most certainly be presented before the Union Convention to assemble on 7th of March, prox., and among the galaxy of gallant and brilliant names that will grace that Convention, Major General Gregg's will be as lustrous as any, affording the convention a magnificent array of civil and military talent to select from.

Gen. Gregg is a graduate of West Point, the best military school in the world; no one graduates there unless he is a "Simon Pure." His military record is equal to any in the army, so says one of our best Generals. His hard campaign in Oregon, &c., when quite *a youth*, against the hostile Indians—his hair breadth escapes, are not generally known. But his gallant, brilliant career, as the bold dashing cavalry General, in his hundred battles in the recent rebellion, are so well known, and, as matters of record, need no recapitulation. Let us have an "open field and a fair fight."

FAIR PLAY.

"Major General David McMurtrie Gregg, now of our county, has a firm hold upon the affections of the people of Pennsylvania, and if he can be induced to enter into the new path of the political world, a large number of people would give him an enthusiastic support. One of the Generals now highest in the American army, gives it as his opinion, that General Gregg stands prominently out among the Generals of Pennsylvania as one peculiarly qualified for the office of Governor: He is a near relative to the present executive, a gentleman of fine culture, and unimpeachable integrity and standing."

☞ A very destructive fire occurred at Franklin, Pa., on Bonnehoff Run. It originated from a spark from the smoke stack of the Getty well. About thirty thousand barrels of oil were destroyed. Loss, a quarter of a million.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The President on the Constitution.

It is a common proverb that it is easier to pull down than to build up, and this is especially true with respect to a political system like that of the United States. The process of forming the Constitution of our Federal Government was an arduous and protracted one, in which the best and purest minds of that period took part. With all the light reflected upon their labors by the experience of preceding ages, there was great difficulty in adjusting the various opinions and conflicting interests that impeded the task; and it was exceedingly doubtful, even up to the closing sessions of the Convention, whether the plan finally propose could or would receive the necessary vote in its favor. And when, afterwards, the Constitution agreed upon in convention in this city was submitted for ratification to the people of the several States, there was much apprehension felt that the instrument might not receive the required assent of nine out of the thirteen States of the old federation, and therefore fail of adoption altogether.

The felicity of its operation during eighty odd years of trial, with but few material amendments in all that long interval of time, forcibly attests the almost perfect fitness of the organic law of the National Government to the purposes and ends it was designed to meet, as well as the rare wisdom and fore-sight of those enlightened statesmen who were its authors.

The facts in the constitutional history of the Republic should strongly engage popular reverence for a framework of government which cost so much to secure it in the beginning, and which no ordinary men could have devised. But as innovations on any system of civil order, once begun, are apt to breed a passion for change rather for its own sake than for any substantial improvement, either urgently needed or clearly perceived, they are to be ardently discouraged, as adapted to lead to some undefined extent, and to the most disastrous consequences.

The spirit is exhibited just now in a remarkable manner, and to an unprecedented degree, by certain members of the present Congress; and it is not at all surprising that the President regards the matter with decided disfavor. In a recent conversation of his with a distinguished Senator, Mr. JOHNSON is reported to have said:—

"Propositions to amend the Constitution are becoming as numerous as preambles and resolutions at town meetings, called to consider the most ordinary questions connected with the administration of local affairs. All this, in my opinion, has a tendency to diminish the dignity and prestige attached to the Constitution of the country, and to lessen the respect and confidence of the people in their great charter of freedom."

This is strong language, but not a whit too strong for the occasion. It justly rebukes that silly propensity of a certain class of politicians to be perpetually tinkering at the most sacred forms and established provisions of government in our land; just as if they were wiser than our fathers, and could improve, by almost any ill-considered and immatured alterations, the fabrics of social organization and civil administration which those seemingly inspired sages constructed and bequeathed to us. Indeed, as the President more than intimates, there is a levity of temper and an itching medlesomeness of disposition displayed with respect to amending the Constitution of the United States, which find their reflection in the volubility of stump orators and the miserable platitudes of those who scribble the "preambles and resolutions of town meetings." And we entirely agree with him in thinking that all such trifling with so grave a matter as the Federal Constitution is fitted to sink that deservedly venerable instrument in popular respect, and to divest it of very much of that august sanctity which should be constantly preserved as one of the most efficacious muniments of its integrity and safety.

Nor is the President without high authority for the profound sagacity and wholesome conservatism of the views he has so lately expressed in reference to this subject. Washington, in his "Farewell Address" to the people of the United States, uttered like sentiments in the following impressive admonition:—"Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, *but also that you resist, with care, the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext.* One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing Constitution of a country; and that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual damage, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion."

But it would seem that a number—we hope a small minority of the members of the present Congress have no very great regard for the views of either President WASHINGTON or President JOHNSON touching the imprudence of making too many and too frequent alterations of the fundamental and supreme law of National Government. They have, apparently, got into their heads the conceit that they were not sent to Washington to legislate for the ordinary and current affairs of the country, or as President JOHNSON expresses it, "those more important and urgent matters, legislation upon which is essential for the restoration of the Union, the peace of the country, and the prosperity of the people," but that their real and only mission is, to totally abolish the Constitution of 1787, and make an entirely and bran new one for the nation. The people's representatives are, in that respect, entirely in error. If the Constitution really requires any further amendments than have already been accomplished, there will be time enough to propose them when the Union is completely restored, and the people of all the States are in a situation to consider and decide upon them. In the meanwhile, there are pressing questions of taxation, finance, commerce, internal improvements, the tariff, and the like, demanding action at the hands of Congress; and the people everywhere, no doubt, will be greatly more pleased to have these attended to with due promptness and deliberation, than to have their minds agitated and the final restoration of the peace and unity of the country postponed by propositions to amend the Constitution, which are either not needed at all, or are of doubtful expediency.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

A good Dwelling House and part of a lot on Washington street. Possession given on the 1st of April For further information inquire at Lewis' Book and Music Store. feb7

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to

BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,

under which name they will hereafter practice as ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.

Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

Notice.

THE undersigned purchased at public sale at Cassville, on the 31st January last, the following property sold as the property of George Height:

One gray mare, one bay mare, two sets of gears, two buck wagons, one two horse wagon, one cooking stove and pipe, and one cow.

Now this is to notify all persons that I have left the above named property with George Height for safe keeping and the same is not to be removed from his possession without my consent. feb5 B. F. BAKER.

GROUND RENTS

For Sale.

GROUND RENTS on several lots in Smithfield, Walker township, will be sold if application is made soon. Apply to the subscriber. Feb. 5, '66-tf. WM. LEWIS, Agent.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public sale, at his residence on Railroad street, opposite the Exchange hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Wednesday, February 14th, 1866,

The following personal property: Bedsteads, stoves, cupboards, tables, chairs, stands, mirrors, 1 bureau, 1 sociable, carpets, tubs, barrels, tin ware, earthen ware, and numerous other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known. fe7 WM. H. FLENNER.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

The undersigned has just received

one hundred thousand feet of

DRY LUMBER,

comprising

FIRST CLASS CLEAR BOARDS,

good, common and cullings; also

Eighty Thousand Superior 16 and 18 inch Shave Shingle.

As it is my intention to open up a

COAL AND LUMBER YARD

in WEST HUNTINGDON, I will after this date have constantly on hand all kind of Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

All orders entrusted to my care will be promptly attended to. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.

Huntingdon, Feb. 7, 1866.

Concert and Festival.

THE citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public generally are respectfully informed that a

CONCERT AND FESTIVAL

Will be held, under the auspices of the Good Templars of Huntingdon, in the COURT HOUSE HALL,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, 1866.

Every arrangement has been effected to make this an attractive affair, and all who attend will be highly pleased and entertained.

The table will be provided with eatables and delicacies in season and out of season, and a splendid

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL BAND

has been engaged to discourse popular and fascinating airs

Price of admission, 25 Cents.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

☞ The proceeds are to be applied to defraying the necessary expenses of renting and furnishing the new lodge room. COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

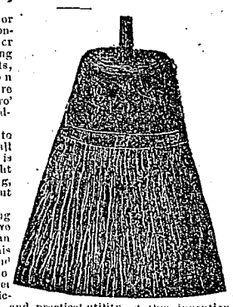
Huntingdon, Feb. 7, 1866-2t.

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR

BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.

PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1865.

Everybody his own Broom Maker.



This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention, makes it more saleable than any other article ever introduced.

☞ We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.

For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON, feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

Due at the settlement with the Auditors, for the year 1865.

COLLECTORS NAMES.	TWP.	COUNTY.	STATE.	SPEC'L.	MIL.
1855. John Smith,	Barree,	$	$128 69	$	$
1857. W. Johns,	Cromwell		17 62		
1858. Sam. Steffey,	Jackson	47 57			
1859. A. Harrison,	Hunt'n.	891 94	734 10		
1860.					
*Isaac Wolverton,	Brady	195 56	122 06		9 73
Jessee Cook,	Carbon	200 25	97 23		22 50
†John B. Weaver,	Hopew'll.		235 41		
1862.					
Isaac Ashton,	Cassville,	4 47	47		1 50
W. F. Fleming,	Henderson	1 89			
1863.					
Jessee Cook,	Carbon	26 66			66 50
Levi Decker,	Henderson	3 62			10
1864.					
†Saml. Myton,	Barree	182 75	73 66	15 50	53 00
George W Johnston,	Carbon	140 32	42 41	19 09	24 20
*Wm. Clymans,	Dublin	28 48	25 03	6 69	10 50
John Donaldson,	Hopewell	514 56	177 55	40 59	39 50
Elias Musser,	Jackson				39 05
*Jacob B. Lutz,	Shirley	461 29	9 32	57	
†Levi Pheasant,	Union	91 65	3 92	11 28	29 45
Samuel Peightal,	Walker	149 46	30 72	15 78	9 48
James Maguire,	West	299 07			42 75
1865.					
Wm. Christy,	Alexandria	183 92	66 27	6 70	18 05
†Adam Warfel,	Brady	1002 95	250 43	63 59	20 90
†Joseph Gibboney	Barree	1057 66	282 39	69 79	30 88
†Isaac Ashton,	Cassville	110 56	37 73	8 25	6 00
†Joseph Stever,	Cass	249 62	11 45	23 28	7 50
†Asa Stevens,	Clay	375 57	83 99	23 62	14 73
†Caleb Kelley,	Cromwell	769 93	200 67	43 40	5 70
Geo. W Johnston,	Carbon	360 60	55 87	39 07	29 93
*James Edwards,	Coalmont	24 01			
†Benjamin Stitt,	Dublin	595 93	172 12	37 90	16 15
Geo W. Mattern,	Franklin	1074 69	177 53	33 71	40 85
†Daniel Fouse,	Hopewell	449 80	143 34	41 18	20 45
†John Decker,	Henderson	599 27	186 91	37 52	
†John C. Miller,	Huntingd'n	843 35	266 91	65 64	58 43
†Jackson Harman,	Jackson	978 54	253 70	70 72	33 23
*A. B. Dean,	Juniata	82 32	47 68	8 20	8 05
†Perry Moore,	Morris	1557 00	498 35	99 94	25 00
†John Lee,	Penn,	347 69	127 54	26 59	34 68
*Robt. A. Laird,	Porter	1681 85	459 30	67 33	26 50
*George Leas,	Shirleysburg	150 13	29 73	8 47	4 75
†Henry C. Weaver,	Shirley	1099 44	302 89	94 27	31 83
†Wm. Gutshall,	Springfield	136 87	67 87	14 81	13 78
†Jacob Elias,	Tod	700 45	193 44	35 01	39 00
†Levi Smith,	Union,	587 25	169 41	33 43	47 00
†Joseph P. Watson,	Walker,	502 55	121 07	44 62	18 53
†Jonathan Wilson,	West,	1292 53	208 54	80 79	38 43
*Geo Weston,	Warriormark,	782 76	120 38	74 91	33 73

* Since paid in full.
† Since paid in part.

Given under the seal of the Commissioners' office, January, 1866.

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
ADAM WARFEL,
Commissioners.

H. W. MILLER, Clerk.

LOST!

ON Friday, 19th inst., at Mt. Union, or on the cars between that point and Huntingdon, CHECK of V. Hummell, Jr., on a Bank in Harrisburg, drawn to our order and unendorsed when lost, for One hundred and seventy dollars and eighteen cents ($170 18.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, payment of which has been stopped. Any one finding will please return to our address,

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch sts.,
Jan. 31, 1866. Philadelphia.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES of Huntingdon county from the 2d day of January, 1865, to the 2d day of January, 1866:

Balance remaining in hands of Treasurer at last settlement, $3793 35

RECEIPTS.

1856. Solomon Hamer,	Jackson,	16 05
1863. Samuel Steffey,	Jackson,	33 89
1864. Wm. R. White,	Juniata,	8 24
" David Lindsey,	West,	118 09
1862. Samuel Brooks,	Carbon,	414 21
" David Stevens,	Clay,	116 55
" John Henderson,	West,	234 36
1863.		
Jesse Cook,	Carbon,	76 49
Michael Myers,	Cromwell,	98 53
H. C. Robinson,	Dublin,	28 05
Henry Crane,	Franklin,	548 13
Levi Decker,	Henderson,	42 95
Samuel R. Douglass,	Shirley,	34 59
Robert W. Davis,	West,	211 03
1864.		
Alexander Stitt,	Alexandria,	171 88
Samuel Myton,	Barree,	1220 00
M. L. Shaffner,	Brady	513 79
Isaac Ashton,	Cassville,	68 24
Joseph Park,	Cass,	285 89
Samuel Bowser,	Clay,	318 71
Daniel Hileman,	Cromwell,	571 51
George W. Johnston,	Sheriff, Carbon,	1650 09
Wm. Clymans,	Dublin,	619 05
Washington Reynolds,	Franklin,	607 17
John Donaldson,	Hopewell,	297 00
John W. Decker,	Henderson,	335 52
Elias Musser,	Jackson,	1037 10
Adin B. Dean,	Juniata,	134 92
Michael Sprankle,	Morris,	950 17
Daniel Kyper,	Oneida,	89 94
George Long,	Penn,	775 36
Robert A. Laird,	Porter,	1077 60
Jacob H. Lutz,	Shirley,	1139 78
George Leas,	Shirleysburg,	108 06
Deckers Locke,	Springfield,	260 11
Valentine Smittle,	Tell,	138 69
Abraham Elias,	Tod,	175 27
Levi Pheasant,	Union,	240 00
Samuel Peightal,	Walker,	530 00
John Eyer,	Warriorsmark,	508 45
James Maguire,	West	882 51
1865.		
Wm. Christy,	Alexandria,	366 00
Adam Warfel,	Brady,	453 00
John Gibboney,	Barree,	786 00
Isaac Ashton,	Cassville,	30 00
Joseph Steever,	Cass,	425 00
Asa Stevens,	Clay,	320 00
Caleb Kelly,	Cromwell,	600 00
George W. Johnston,	Sheriff, Carbon,	1197 00
James Edwards,	Coalmont,	184 63
Benjamin Stitt,	Dublin,	90 00
George W. Mattern,	Franklin,	2639 40
David Fouse,	Hopewell,	545 62
John C. Miller,	Huntingdon,	3704 26
Jackson Harman,	Jackson,	987 00
Adin B. Dean,	Juniata,	350 00
Perry Moore,	Morris,	170 00
Wm. V. Miller,	Oneida,	493 21
John Lee,	Penn,	572 81
Robert A. Laird,	Porter,	1000 00
George Leas,	Shirleysburg,	162 16
Henry C. Weaver,	Shirley,	1290 00
Wm. Gutshall,	Springfield,	355 00
James Coulter,	Tell,	479 99
Jacob Elias,	Tod,	185 00
Levi Smith,	Union	70 00
John P. Watson,	Walker,	680 00
Jonathan Wilson,	West,	2100 00
George Weston,	Warriorsmark,	3550 22
Received from J. A. Nash, late Treasurer,		39066 06
Militia fines received,		890 86
School tax on unseated land,		507 72
Road " " " "		28 37
Bounty " " " "		11 52
County " " " "		34 60
Fines and jury fees, from Sher. Johnston,		141 57 216 36
For old stove in Court room,		41 00
For old lumber of Drake's Ferry Bridge,		20 00
For rent of Court House		20 00
		14 00
		95 00
		$44571 35

EXPENDITURES.

On commonwealth prosecutions paid to Att'y. Gen., Prothy., Sheriff, and witnesses,	$	602 44
Constables for making returns and election fees,		471 49
Grand and traverse jurors, constables, court crier and tip staves,		1716 75
Judges, inspectors and clerks of elections,		1069 35
Assessors of the several townships.		931 50
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		48 76
Fox scalps and wild cats,		215 25
Road and bridge views,	172 50	
" damages, George McCool,	25 00	
" " Benjamin Norris,	62 54	259 04
Blank books and stationery for public offices,		359 63
Fuel for court house and jail,		450 40
Sheriff, Johnston for boarding prisoners, conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, &c.,		702 40
Cleaning court house,	56 82	
Washing for prisoners in jail,	5 00	
Gas for court house and fixtures,	131 60	
Making fire kindle.,	10 00	
Medicine and attendance on prisoners.	9 00	
Postage for part of 1864 and 1865,	70 21	
Merchandise for court house and jail,	79 09	361 72
Revenue stamps and money lost when the safe was blown up,		39 00
Penna. lunatic hospital for the maintenance of D. Brotherline, C. Hower and J. Headings,		363 66
J. Lamberson, bridge across Aughwick creek at Meadow Gap,	595 00	
Expenses of commissioners for going to lay out and inspect the same,	14 55	609 55
Repairs of court house:		
Cunningham & Son for putting in heater, digging out cellar, and making drain,	1000 00	
Repairing coal house,	5 00	
D. Black, atter'g & resent'g court room	500 00	
" making tables and benches,	8 00	
Hoffman & Skeese, painting court house	304 25	
Wharton & Maguire, for paint, oil, &c.,	181 47	
Sundry persons for work done,	17 37	
Fence back of court house,	66 33	2082 42
Repairs for jail:		
Sund. persons for work done & cooking stove,		115 68
Bonds paid off; Wm. P. Orbison,	3051 00	
Thos. Fisher,	1045 00	4096 00
Interest on county bonds:		
John G. Miles, 3 years interest,	180 00	
Joseph Park, 2 " "	68 82	
Wm. P. Orbison,	180 00	
Marshall Yocum,	42 00	
Rudolph Brenneman,	60 00	
Mrs. M. P. Read,	30 00	
Theo. H. Cremer,	60 00	
Enoch Dean	18 50	640 32
Bounty paid volunteers,		50 00
Agricultural society,		100 00
W. G. Wagonur, Esq., Clerk of court of Quarter Sessions for certificates, &c.		126 07
Attorney for commw'th, A. W. Benedict,		55 00
Commissioners:		
John Household r, in full for 1864,	65 50	
on account for 1865,	100 00	
Jacob Miller, in full for 1864,	22 50	
on account for 1865,	200 00	
M. F. Campbell, in full,	300 00	
Adam Warfel, on account,	60 00	766 00
Commissioners' Clerk, in full for 1864,	90 00	
For the year 1865,	600 00	690 00
Printing for the County:		
Nash & Whittaker,	293 00	
William Lewis,	80 00	
John Lutz.	31 25	404 25
Refunding orders to sundry persons,		72 94
Road tax to the following persons:		
Carbon township, Joseph Diggins,	5 68	
Jackson " Jno. W. Brooks,	52 11	
Hopewell " John Beaver,	13 54	
" " George Russell,	13 54	84 87
School tax to the following persons:		
West township, John Henderson,	18 50	
Carbon " Joseph Diggins,	60 43	
Brady " S. B. Grove,	15 10	
Franklin " Robert McPherren,	3 75	
Cass " George L. Smith,	13 50	
" " Samuel W. Funk,	28 08	
Oneida " Nathan McDivitt,	29 00	153 41
County Auditors pay,		161 00
J. S. Stewart Esq., auditing accounts of Prothonotary, Reg. & Rec., &c.		5 00
Commissioners' expenses in holding appeals,		125 00
Commissioners, and Clerk for military services,		30 00
Redemption money paid out,		113 51
Relief to soldiers families,		9697 00
Paid Treasurer of Huntingdon Co., Poor House,		5531 42
Paid State Treasurer out of the county funds, to liquidate the debt of the county to the State, which had been accumulating for many years.		6020 68
Treasurer's commissions on State funds paid to the State treasurer not allowed by the Auditor General,		243 13
Treasurer's commissions on $82194 59, at 1½ per cent.		1232 91
Balance in Treasurer's hands,		1678 73
		$44571 35

In testimony whereof we hereunto subscribe our names:

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
ADAM WARFEL, } Com's.

We the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the accounts of David Black, Esq., Treasurer of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners and receipts for the same for and during the past year, and find a balance remaining in the hands of D. Black, Esq., Treasurer, of one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-three cents.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' office in the borough of Huntingdon, the 19th of January, 1866.

ABRM. HARNISH,
LIVINGSTON ROBB, } Auditors.
MILTON SANGREE,

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.—In account with the Huntingdon county Alms House, from December 7th, 1864, to December 5, 1865, inclusive:

DR.

To amt. drawn from co. treasury at sundry times,	$614 96
T. Skinner for one horse sold to him,	195 00
B. Stephens for cash received in the Long case,	22 50
F. Gross, for keeping his family,	25 00
J. Swanger, for keeping three children,	30 00
H. Brewster, for 6½ lbs. butter,	2 70
Sundry persons for cash received,	5 32
	$895 48

CR.

By sundry Expenditures for use of house, as per monthly statements, numbered from 1 to 12.

Statement No. 1, for December.

By traveling expenses seeing after paupers,	4 10
Relief afforded to sundry wayfaring paupers,	6 00
Cash paid for postage stamps,	2 47
Miscellaneous,	4 97
	17 54

Statement No. 2 for January.

By cash paid J. Fleck for one horse,	155 00
Traveling expenses,	5 00
Relief afforded wayfaring paupers,	3 80
Sundry persons for house labor and sewing,	6 55
Penna. Railroad for freight,	12 61
Miscellaneous,	1 12
	184 08

Statement No. 3, for February.

By traveling expenses seeing after paupers,	4 50
Relief afforded sundry wayfaring paupers,	5 00
Removing paupers,	1 50
Miscellaneous,	2 46
	13 46

Statement No. 4, for March.

By Penna. Railroad for freight,	5 62
Traveling expenses seeing after paupers,	4 45
Cash paid P. Myers, postage,	3 02
do sundry persons for work,	5 25
do wayfaring paupers,	2 60
do sundry persons for repairing,	2 40
	24 24

Statement No. 5, for April.

By cash paid Penna. Railroad for freight,	2 75
Out door relief in sundry cases,	8 00
Traveling expenses seeing after paupers,	9 25
Miscellaneous,	3 50
	21 40

Statement No. 6, for May.

By cash paid sund. out door expenses, traveling, &c	11 05
Miscellaneous,	7 15
	18 80

Statement No. 7, for June.

By cash paid sundry persons, mowing, &c.,	10 00
House labor,	7 75
Peter Myers, postage stamps,	1 86
Traveling expenses in sundry cases,	4 72
Miscellaneous,	61
	24 94

Statement No. 8, for July.

By cash paid Penna. Railroad, freight,	10 69
do travelling expenses,	3 55
do sending away sundry paupers, &c.,	3 90
do sundry persons for harvesting,	36 39
do Jenny Dysart, for sewing,	6 00
do sundry persons, miscellaneous,	1 47
	61 00

Statement No. 9, for August.

By cash paid Penna. Railroad, freight,	6 69
do traveling expenses,	3 55
do sundry persons	3 90

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Brief Items.

—Messrs. Barker, Haines and Baker have our thanks for continued favors.

—Will appear in our next, the continuation of "Werdant Jeemes" visit.

—Sledding still continues pretty good in this neighborhood.

—There will be preaching in the German Reform. Church, next Sabbath morning.

—Anderson's lumber yard is open and ready for customers. See advertisement.

John C. Stevenson has been appointed post master at Colerain Forges, vice David Stewart resigned.

—See new firm card, Benedict, Stewart and Eytle. A good working team. Latch string always out.

—The Jackson Hotel has again changed hands. A Mr. Snell, from Bloody Run is now the proprietor.

—To accommodate the farmers generally our borough fathers have set aside the Market laws for the present.

—Valentines for everybody—a fine assortment just received at Lewis' Book Store.

—If you want your hens to more than pay their keeping, feed them well, and keep broken oyster shells and bones always in their yard

—Nicholas Riley, who killed James Russell Crawford, a clerk in Gaysport, on the 16th of October last, was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

—A temperance lodge of the Good Templar order was organized at Bedford by members from this place, on Wednesday last. Over thirty members joined.

—If you want to be swindled send your money to jewelry gift enterprises, lottery brokers, and any person advertising to give you important information for almost nothing.

—What everybody will have—the new patent brooms now being offered to the people of this county by Strickler & Son. They are a money saving piece of furniture.

—The Union County Committee are called by the Chairman to meet on Tuesday the 20th inst. We hope to see a full attendance—every district represented.

—The country is flooded with "confidential" promises by lottery brokers to give you a prize of a few hundred dollars. Don't be green enough to be swindled out of the amount they ask you to remit.

—A young man out of employment requests us to publish the following: "Wanted, a situation as a son-in-law in a family with capital. No objections to going on a farm where there would be but little to do. Address O. P. *Globe* office."

—Ten of the liquor sellers of Blair county were indicted at the last court, for violating the laws in regard to liquor, and true bills were found against all of them. Their cases have been continued. The Temperance men of Blair must be at work.

—It is not an unusual thing to hear sentimental young ladies singing in the parlor, "Who Will Care for Mother Now!" while the old lady is down in the kitchen polishing up the rusty old stove or splitting wood to cook breakfast.

—A California editor, speaking of the complaints by his readers that he don't publish all the local items they desire to see, justly observes that it is often their own fault, in not sending the facts. He says he don't like to publish a birth after the child is weaned, a marriage after the honeymoon is over, or the death of a man after his widow is married again.

—An interesting and favorable exhibit of the financial affairs of this county will be found in our advertising columns this week. The balance in the Co. Treasury in January 1865 was $3860 43, and in January of this year the balance was something less, $1678. 73; but this reduction is owing to the prudent management of the Treasurer in paying a State debt, that had gradually increased, of $8020 68. The track is now clear, and Huntingdon county can wax rich.

Cure For Drunkenness.

"An exiled Pole" describes, in an English paper, "a cure for drunkenness." He says the patient is shut up in a room, and debarred from all communication except with his physician. As often as he pleases, spirits are given him, mixed with two-thirds of water. So, also, are all other drinks, as well as beer, coffee, or wine, mixed with one third of water. The various kinds of solid food are all prepared with brandy; consequently the patient is in a continual state of intoxication. This last about five days. At the end of that time, the patient implores other food, and ever afterward the smell of alcohol acts as an emetic.

Read new advertisements.

Good Templars' Festival.

There will be a Concert and Festival held in the Court House Hall, on Tuesday evening next, February 13th. The object of this festival is to place the Good Templar organization in our midst upon a surer monied foundation. It is a worthy object, and our citizens will not refuse to assist pecuniarily this noble order. A lively time may be anticipated at the Festival, as preparations have been made to make it successful. Vocal and instrumental music will be discoursed throughout the evening by a band of accomplished musicians, and there will be other features of the affair that cannot help but entertain. Price of admission 15 cents. Let all attend from near and from far. See advertisement.

Notice for the Musical.

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs are the only instruments that have the "Automatic Bellows Swell," and they having it *patented* no other makers DARE use it. Persons wishing organs should be careful, therefore in purchasing, as agents selling an INFERIOR article, invariably *represent* it, to be as good as Mason & Hamlin's, when no one else *can* use their "*Automatic Bellows Swell*," the very thing that makes their instrument *so much superior* to those of any other maker.

We would advise any of our readers who think of purchasing to visit the music store of B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa., agent for this County, where can be seen a full assortment of these very fine instruments and also Steinway & Sons' Pianos.

List of Letters.

List of uncalled letters remaining in the Post Office, at Coffee Run, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the month ending January 31st, 1866.

Austraw, John F.	1	Fisher, John	1
Brumbaugh, Isaac	1	Hood, Elizabeth	1
Brumbaugh, D.	1	Houp, Lennie	1
Brumbaugh, Peter	1	Hamilton. Geo.	1
Carberry, A.	1	Hall, Thos. L.	1
Carberry, Thos.	1	Householder, L.	1
Carrothers, H.	1	Harker, Jacob C	1
Cunningham, A.	1	Kelley, Charles	1
Dean, Wm.	1	Lowry, Wm.	1
Duncan, Edward	1	Myers, A.	1
Daughenbaugh, J.	1	Stone, M.	1
Enyeart, Jacks'n	1	Showalter, Peter	1
Fisher, Joseph	1	Stone, Michael sr.	1
Fouse, David	1	Weaver, John B.	1

SIMON COHN, P. M.
Coffee Run, February, 1st 1866.

In a Hurry.

A boy with post-office pantaloons and ventilated hat, runs into a drug store with a dipper in his hand:

"Doctor, mother sent me down to shottecary pop, quicker'n blazes, coz bub's sick as the dickens with the pipen chox, and she wants a thimblefull of pollygolic in this tipper, coz we hadn't bot a gottle handy, and the kint pup's got the bine witters in't. Got any?"

Great Oil Strike.

W. F. Wilkinson sends us the following good news for those interested in the company: "The Woodberry Oil Company of Bedford county, Pa., whose land is situated in Blue Rock, Muskingum county, Ohio, on farm of Jas. McDonald, struck a well of oil on the 9th of January which (Jan. 30th,) pumps by hand at the rate of two hundred barrels of best lubricating oil, gravity 27, per day."

Notice.

Our store and office books are crowded with small and large charges against persons residing in town. After the 10th instant, all bills remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of Wm. H. King, assistant collector, for collection, and we hope all will square up promptly. WM. LEWIS.

Feb. 6, 1866.

Wool Growers' Convention.

Delegates and representative men from every county in the State are invited to meet in the city of Pittsburg, at Hare's hotel, on Thursday, the 8th of February next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of organizing a Pennsylvania State Wool Growers' Society.

Temperance Sermon.

Rev. A. J. Barrow will preach on the subject of Temperance in the St. John's Episcopal Church of this place, on Sunday afternoon next, at 3½ o'clock. The public is invited. Preaching in the morning at 11 o'clock.

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 30th ult., in Cassville, by the Rev. A. Heatton, Mr. J. B. MORELAND, of Clay twp., Hunt, county, to Mrs. MARY E. KENNEDY, of Spruce Hill twp., Juniata county.

On Tuesday, Jan. 30th., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JAMES BLAIR, to Miss MARTHA FOSTER, both of Oneida twp., Huntingdon county.

At the house of the bride's father, near Waterford, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. D. J. Beale, Mr. JOHN SILVERTHORN, of Huntingdon county, to Miss LIZZIE LOUDON.

On the 30th ult., at the M. E. Parsonage, in Lewistown, by Rev. W. DOWNS, Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, to Miss MARTHA TREASTER, both of Jackson township, Huntingdon county.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New Bedford *Mercury* thus describes Gen. Grant as he appears on the street of the capital: Gen. Grant rides in a one-horse buggy just like any other man. I saw him on F street, Saturday. The top of his buggy was turned down, and he sat in it alone, (smoking a cigar, of course,) with as little concern as if assassins were never known. He is quite a horse jockey and doesn't allow any team to pass him on *the road—if he can help it.* Think of Wellington or Napoleon, or our own General Scott even, appearing on the streets in a buggy, and driving his own horse! And yet Gen. Grant has commanded larger armies, fought more battles, and captured more cannon than either of them.

Impending Trial of Jeff. Davis.

We clip the following important article from the last number of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.* It is published in the editorial columns of the New York *Tribune,* and seems to be thoroughly endorsed:—

"We feel warranted in stating to the public that the revelations of the last ten days will justify us in announcing now that the Government has decided Jeff. Davis shall be tried for treason and other high crimes before a military commission. The significant summoning to Washington, therefore of such distinguised Generals as Sherman Sheridan, and Meade, and the recent arrival there, also, of Burton N. Harris, who was the private Secretary of Davis during the Rebellion, may now be understood. We congratulate the country upon this decision of the Government. It avoids the vast danger of opening up the verdict of the sword, and risking the minority report of a dissagreeing jury against recording treason as a crime. Such a result would be a calamity to both South and North, for it would encourage mischievous calculations on the one side, and inflict continual alarm upon the other. The Government, therefore, could not excuse itself for such a terrible mistake; and we consequently are relieved to find that it has decided on the proper course.

It is a matter of inferior importance what becomes of Davis after he is tried; but it is of the first importance to the future that he be tried by a tribunal of sufficient intelligence to comprehend his crimes, and of sufficiently established honor to carry the acquiescence of the nation with its verdict. In addition to this, every reason points to the conclusion that Davis should be tried by a military court. The military law is not repealed. The crimes of Davis are of a military character, courts martial are still sitting even in the Northern States, and the private Semmes is soon to be tried by a Naval Commission at the Capital. To continue these courts, and to try Semmes before one of them, and at the same time to hesitate to arraign Davis in the same manner, would be an evidence of cowardice and a forfeiture of duty on the part of the Administration, from the effects of which it would never recover."

Poisons in Daily Use.

Poisons are introduced into the system by various means. They are often concealed in food by the ignorant cook or housekeeper, and as ignorantly partaken of by herself and others. Pickles are often poisoned by being scalded in brass or copper kettles; it makes them look green, but that green renders them poisonous. Brass or copper vessels ought not to be used for any purpose, unless they are previously scoured very bright; it is better for health to avoid their use for cooking purposes. Brass wash dishes ought never to be used; they cause sore eyes, &c. Water is poisoned by being conveyed in lead pipes, or standing in pails painted on the inside. Milk is poisoned by using such pails for milking. Cheese is often poisoned in the same way, and by using, in its manufacture, brass, copper or wooden tubs painted inside.

Ignorance often places a deadly weapon in our choicest articles of food, but selfishness often conceals a greater. It manufactures and commends poisons for others in many temptingly disguised forms. Candies, toys and cakes are ornamented or colored with various poisons. The bleeding of colors in various ways, in candies, and on cakes, make them attractive to the eye, but destructive to the health of those who use them. Cakes ornamented with colored dust, candies colored in such nice style, toys so highly attractive to children, cause decayed teeth, canker, intestinal inflammation, nauseating headache, colic, spasms, and often convulsions. Confectionery may be prepared without coloring materials, so as to be wholesome. Gay colors are made of poisonous materials, that ought never to be introduced into food or drink.

Wall paper, ornamented with beautiful green, pretty yellow and lively red, often diffuses through sleeping and sitting rooms an atmosphere impregnated with a poisonous vapor, that causes headache, nausea, dryness of the mouth and throat, cough, depression of spirits, prostration of strength, nervous affections, boils, watery swellings of the face, cutaneous affections and inflammation of the eyes. These occur in more serious forms in apartments that are not constantly and thoroughly ventilated.—*Home Journal.*

Congress.

The amended resolution, amendment to the Constitution, reported by the Reconstruction Committee was adopted by the House on Wednesday last, as follows:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring,* That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution—viz: Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed: *Provided,* that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall not be excluded from the basis of representation."

It was adopted by a vote of 120 yeas to 46 nays. The resolution has not yet been acted on in the Senate. After it passes that body it must be ratified by two thirds of the State Legislatures before it can be a part of the Constitution.

Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, &c,

A fine stock of Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, &c., selected with care, just received at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Justices' and Constables' Fee Bills for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

February, 6.

Family Flour	$10.50
Extra Flour	$8.50
Superfine Flour	$7.50
Rye Flour	$5.50
Corn Meal	$4.25
Extra White Wheat	$2.70@2.40
Fair and Prime Red	$2.00@2.21
Rye	1.00
Corn, prime Yellow	73
Oats	48
Barley	$1.10
Cloverseed, ₹64 lbs	$7.25
Timothy	$3.87
Flaxseed	$3.15
Wool	60@70
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

Family Flour ₹bbl	$9.50
Extra Flour	$8.50
Superfine Flour	$7.50
Corn Meal ₹ cwt.	$2.25
Buckwheat Flour ₹ cwt	$3.00
White Wheat	$2.05
Red Wheat	1.90
Rye	.50
New Corn	.75
Oats	.38
Cloverseed	$6.00 @ 6.50
Flaxseed	2.50
Dried Apples	3.00
Dried Peaches ₹ lb	.25 to 25
Butter	.40
Eggs	.25
Lard	.15
Ham	.30
Shoulder	.24
Sides	.25
Tallow	.12
Hay	$10.00
Beans ₹ bus	$2.00
Potatoes ₹ bus	$1.40

CARD.

Notice is hereby given that all my business of what kind soever the same may be, has been placed in the hands of R. A. LOVELL, Esq., for settlement. J. D. CAMPBELL.

Huntingdon, Jan. 24, '66-1t.

FOR RENT.—The room occupied as the MASONIC HALL, 25 x 50 feet, with outside entrance. Second floor of the building formerly known as the Broad Top corner, Huntingdon, Pa.
jan1-1m DAVID BLAIR.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,
Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.
jan24-1y

STRAY STEER.
Came to the premises of the subscriber in Union tp. about the middle of August last, a steer, red and white about the neck and shoulders, white belly, back and hips, both ears red, end of left ear off, supposed to be between 2 and 3 years old

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away; otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.
jan31-3t* JAMES A. ESTEP.

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY,
Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.

Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Sled and sleigh Soles, and other castings, kept on hand.

☞ Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON,
Huntingdon, December 13, 1865-3m.

LADIES' FANCY FURS,
AT
JOHN FAREIRA'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Fur Manufactory
718 ARCH Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of
Fancy Furs,
for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very REASONABLE PRICES and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!
JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side,
se27-4m PHILADELPHIA.
☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.
The great invention of the age in
HOOP SKIRTS
J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent Duplex or double, ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic pure refined steel springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom be nd or break, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, opera, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

The hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering, which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., which they are constantly subject when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable, and economical skirt ever made.

West Bradley & Cary, proprietors of the invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers, and 79 and 81 Reade streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex (or double) Elliptic Spring Skirt. jan25-3m

Merchants' Pollock's Philadelphia College

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.
Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts.
(701) (701)

Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,

as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of industry; Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.

Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods, Business Penmanship, Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.

Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.

All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.

A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.

T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law,
jy12,1865 Principal.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

Gold Pens & Pencils,

The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

INK. INK. INK!
NOTICE
To Merchants and Business Men.

THE undersigned having recently been appointed agent for the New York National Ink Company, hereby gives notice to merchants, *business men, and to consumers of all classes that he is prepared* to supply the market with an article of Ink which in addition to being the best in use, is emphatically the cheapest ever offered for sale in this country.

It neither corrodes the pen, nor moulds the inkstand, is of a rich bluish tint, flows freely, and is *perfectly indelible,* giving it advantages not possessed by any other Ink, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture. This Ink contains no sediment and will not therefore, thicken as most inks do, the last drop being as thin and clear as the first.

☞ All orders whether wholesale or retail, will be promptly filled, at lower rates than as good an article can be purchased in the cities or elsewhere. Persons who entertain doubts as to the superior quality and cheapness of this Ink are respectfully entreated to give it a trial John H. Clark, sub-agent will canvass the county for the purpose of introducing this Ink.

SIMON COHN, Agent,
Coffee Run P. O., Huntingdon county, Penna.
Oct. 19, '65-tf.

PRINCIPAL BRANCH OF THE
NATIONAL INK COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

MR. SIMON COHN, P. M., having been appointed salesman and general agent, is the representative of the above company for the county of Huntingdon, State of Penna., as per contract, all parties therefore, whether having dealt with us previously or otherwise, will please avail themselves of the advantages of dealing directly with the representative of our house here; they will find it to their pecuniary interest to do so.

C. L. VAN ALLEN, Actuary.

The above Ink is for sale at Lewis' and all the principal stores in the county.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Huntingdon, oct 17.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Wool
en Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class try store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and try.

☞ New Goods received daily.
oct 18 1865. SIMON COHN.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
Z. YENTER,
HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.

Call and examine. Z. YENTER.
Huntingdon, Oct 17, 1865.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c.,

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.

A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

A Fine Assortment of all kinds of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.

Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,
CALL AT
DONNELL & KLINE'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.
CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.
Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

STOVES. STOVES.
Spear's famous "anti-dust" Cook, Wellington Cook, Continental Cook, and a splendid variety of gas burner, and other Heating Stoves, for coal or wood, just received, and for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 18, '65-tf.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
HENRY STROUSE & CO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW BARGAINS FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.
HENRY STROUSE & CO.
Marklesburg, Oct. 24, 1865.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
If you want Cheap Goods,
GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.
If you want Good Goods,
GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.
If you want Fashionable Goods,
GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.
If you want to see the
GREATEST VARIETY and
BEST SELECTION OF GOODS
EVER BROUGHT TO HUNTINGDON,

Consisting of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES of city and country manufacture, Brochet and Blanket SHAWLS, SONTAGS and Breakfast SHAWLS, PRINTS and MUSLINS of every variety, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries and Confectioneries; and in a word, everything that eye hath seen or heart could wish,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S
WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE
Corner of Railroad and Montgomery sts.
Huntingdon, Nov. 8, 1865.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon May. 17, '65.

Reward the Soldiers!

Another Opportunity is offered the many Friends of the Soldiers to Reward those who Faced the Music of the Enemy.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends of Marklesburg and surrounding country, that they have received a large and splendid stock of
NEW GOODS,
Consisting of—
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENT'MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
and a large stock of JEWELRY, &c.

The public, without regard to politics, religion, sect or color, will find our store the place to buy just what they want, and at prices to suit the times.

Don't fail to give us a call, as we are determined to please all.
Marklesburg, Huntingdon co., Nov. 1, '65.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of
MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS,
SCHOOL,
AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.
Also, Latest Styles of
WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,
MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.
☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.
Huntingdon, May3, 1865-1y

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town
LEOPOLD BLOOM
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Which he offers to the public
AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
His stock consists of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.
His store is at the
OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.
Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

C LONG & CO. would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that they have just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Long, where they will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles, and Provisions of all kinds;
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags Trunks, &c, &c.

CANDLES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail. TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c

They respectfully invite a call and examination of their stock, satisfied that their goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.
C. LONG & CO.
Huntingdon, October 25, 1865.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.
may 31, 1865. FRANCIS R. WALLACE.

1866. CLOTHING. 1866.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon oct 17, '65.]

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
oct. 17 '65.,

New Styles for '66 already on hand.
THE LARGEST and
THE BEST
STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF
WALL PAPER
Ever received in Huntingdon,
NOW OPEN
And for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.
OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF
GILTS, SATINS, BLANKS, BROWNS
of various styles, for
Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, Bar Rooms, &c.
Paper is on the rise—save 20 per cent. by buying soon.
It will pay all to buy now for Spring use

WANTED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S

15,000	bushels	Wheat,
5,000	"	Rye,
5,000	"	Oats,
5,000	"	Corn,
1,000	"	Flaxseed,
1,000	"	Cloverseed,
1,000	pounds	Wool,

For which the highest cash price will be paid.

NOW OPEN,
WHARTON & MAGUIRE'S
NEW
Hardware Store,
IN THE BROAD TOP DEPOT BUILDING.
The public generally are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.
Huntingdon, June 28, 1865.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.
WASHINGTON STREET,
Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with
HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES
at reasonable rates, on short notice.
HENRY M'MANIGALL.
Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

Ladies' Furs,
OF ALL KINDS,
JUST RECEIVED
THE LARGEST STOCK AND VARIETY
EVER BROUGHT TO HUNTINGDON.
Ladies, call and examine at S. E. HENRY & CO

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,
Will do more and better work at a given cost, than any other! Try it! Manufactured only by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,
Jan24-1y No. 137 North THIRD st., PHILADA

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

ANY person in want of one of the above articles should call on Miss DIANAH L. BAKER, Agent for the Machine.
Huntingdon, Sept. 27-6m

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, comprising everything new and desirable, such as Brocade silks, silk mohair, and Irish Poplins, alpacas, Cassimere, coburgs, Merinoes, all wool French

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of Pennsylvania marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILE

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.

May 17, 1865-tf.

K. A. LOVELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞ Prompt and careful attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE—With J. W. Mattern, Esq., in the brick row, nearly opposite the Court House. no3-6m*

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT.
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

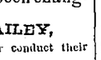
Exchange Hotel,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.
TERMS LIBERAL.

may3, 1865-1y.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
HENRY SMITH, Proprietor.

Huntingdon, Aug. 23, 1865.

R. ALLISON MILLER,



DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

DR. D. P. MILLER,
Office opposite Jackson House, offers his service to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. no1-6ms

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

C. LONG & CO., Dealers in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY STROUSE & CO., Markleburg, Pa., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

ZYENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

SIMON COHN, Coffee Run, Dealer in Dress Goods, Groceries, Wood and Willow Ware.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO., Marklesburg, Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Jewelry, &c.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO., Dealers in Books and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. WM. BREWSTER, Huntingdon.
[Cures by Electropathy.]

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY M'MANIGALL, Proprietor of Livery stable, Washington street, Huntingdon.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

A. P BRUMBAUGH, Agent for the Victor Cane Mill, &c., James Creek, Hunt. co., Pa

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER.

The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.

Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

LOVERING'S AND SUNLIGHT Syrup, New Orleans, Porto Rico Molasses, Coffee, Sugars, Teas, &c. at S. E. HENRY & CO.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown cotton Flannels, miner's Plaid, Wool Flannels &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

GO TO S. E. HENRY & CO'S for good Cloths, cassimeres, satinettes, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Velvet Cord, &c.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs,

For sale cheap at the Clothing Store of LEOPOLD BLOOM.

PROF. J. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY, THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞ Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞ Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞ Toothache in one minute.
☞ Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞ Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞ Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞ Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞ Rheumatism in one day,
☞ Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞ Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞ Fever and Ague in one day.
☞ Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
☞ Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞ Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞ Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that *I cure*, free of charge, all these complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an ache or pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label; otherwise the money will be refunded.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore applicable, to the cause or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger, from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how *to put them together, and what* proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

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DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

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This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

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RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
and DIARRHŒA.

SOLE AGENT,
SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
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Price Fifty Cents.
Price One Dollar.

☞ Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.

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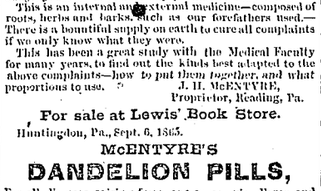

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AT
LOWER PRICES

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Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
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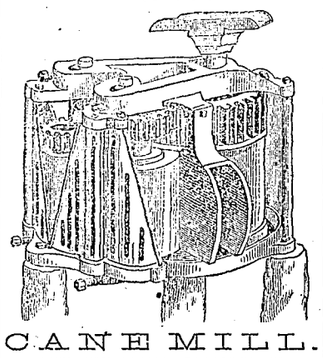

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DR. BREWSTER HAS OPENED an office in Huntingdon, Pa., and has cured, and further pledges himself to cure a class of diseases acknowledged to be incurable by any known process of medication, diseases that never have, nor never can be controlled, only by his mode of applying the various modifications of Electricity.

The Doctor does not wish to convey the impression that he cures all diseases in all conditions; he does not wish to shock the sense of the public by asserting that he can cure pulmonary consumption after the lungs are half dissolved, but he pledges himself to cure every case of pulmonary consumption in the early and middle stage, and *every other disease where a sufficient* amount of vitality remains for reaction.

Electricity is always safe in the hands of an experienced operator. The currents are perfectly under control, and can be regulated to suit the delicate nerves of a child without any unpleasant sensation.

☞ All those who have long suffered from painful and obstinate diseases!

☞ All those who have been given up by other Physicians!

☞ All those who have been dismissed as incurable from hospitals!

ARE INVITED TO CALL.

Electricity, unlike Medicine, is capable of producing all the changes necessary to cure any disease, when applied from proper polarities. The following are among the diseases our system of practice has proved especially successful in curing.

Diseases Cured by Electropathy.

Amaurosis; Aphony, loss of voice, &c.; Asthma; Ague Chills, fever and ague; Atrophy; nervous consumption; Atony of the stomach. Amenorrhœa, suppressed menses; All mercurial diseases; Bites of poisonous insects or animals; Bronchitis; stone or gravel in Bladder; Consumption; Chlorosis, green sickness; Concussion of brain; Contraction of chest; stricture of limbs, Cholic, from different causes; Cramps or spasms, chronic or acute; Congestive diseases of all kinds, Cpres; St. Vitus dance; Coldness of feet and hands; Cancers, in certain stages; Copper colored testicle, or blotches; Catarrh; Diptheria; Deformed limbs straitened. Deafness, from paralysis of accoustic nerve; Dizziness or drowsiness; Dropsy; Diabetes; Dyspepsia, in all its forms; Dismenorrhœa; painful menstruation; Difficult respiration; Enlargement of joints; Earache; Epilepsy, falling sickness; Fits, from different cause, ses; Gastrition, irritation of the stomach; Gout; Goitre or swelled neck; Glandular swellings; Hemiplegia; Hemorrhage, from different causes; Hysteria, irritable spine, &c.; sick or nervous Headache; Insanity; Inflamed or sore eyes; Incontinence of urine; torpid state of Liver; Lungs, hemorrhage of, congestion of, &c.; Lockjaw; Liver, enlargement of; Leuchorrhœa; flour albus; whites; Mental depression; Muscular contraction; Menstruation, derangement in; Monomania; Milklegs; Numbness, from injuries or otherwise; Neuralgia; Nocturnal emissions; Old sores, indolent ulcers; Œdema, in some of its forms; Paraplegia; Palsy, numb or shaking. Paralysis, in whatever part; Poisoning; Palpitation of the heart; Prostration from various causes; Prolapsus uteri, &c., Prolapsus ani, or piles; excessive Perspiration; suspended Perspiration; Pulmonary apoplexy; Rush of Blood to the head; Rheumatism, acute or chronic; Restlessness; Swelled Tonsils; Sore Throat, from any cause; Salt rheum; Scrofula; Spinal diseases, curvature, &c.; Ovarian Tumors; &c.; Tremens, delirium, or at death, Tetanus, or lockjaw, Uterine misplacements, Uterine weakness; Weak Eyes, &c.; White swellings. WM. BREWSTER, M. D.
Huntingdon, Pa.
oct 4,1865

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.

$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

☞ This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞ PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—*experimental proof—not the* testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

☞ Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

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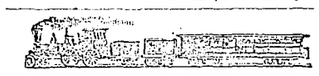


PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

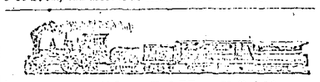
WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. DE & ERIE MAIL.	WESTWARD. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. CHESAPEAKE EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. DAY EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. MAIL TRAIN.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 25	4 13	11 58	.....	N. Hamilton,	4 30	.....	8 54
5 33	4 21	12 08	.....	Mt. Union,	4 30	9 53	8 45
5 42	4 30	12 18	.....	Mapleton,	4 22	.....	8 37
5 52	4 39	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	4 13	9 37	8 28
6 09	4 54	12 48	6 40	Huntingdon,	4 00	9 24	8 15
6 25	5 09	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	3 42	9 08	7 55
6 33	5 17	1 20	.....	Barree,	3 34	.....	7 49
6 41	5 27	1 32	.....	Spruce Creek,	3 27	8 50	7 42
6 50	.....	1 53	.....	Birmingham,	3 10	.....	7 25
7 10	5 55	2 03	7 35	Tyrone,	3 03	8 33	7 13
7 25	6 09	2 20	.....	Tipton,	2 48	.....	7 03
7 31	6 13	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	2 42	.....	6 57
7 36	6 18	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	2 37	8 12	6 52
8 00	6 40	3 00	8 10	Altoona,	2 20	7 55	6 35
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 30 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 40 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 40 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 18 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 08 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 30 P. M.



READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 27, 1865.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 7.25 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 45 and 9.00 P. M., arriving at New York 5, 10 and 10 00 A. M., and 3 40 and 10 35 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 and 9 05 a. m. trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 7 25 A. M., and 1 45 and 9 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and all way stations; the 9 P M train making no close connection for Pottsville nor Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4 P M.

Returning, leave New-York at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 40 A. M., and 2 55 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,45 a m, Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M., and 1 40 P. M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 6,45 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 10 a m., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 P. M., Philadelphia, 3.15 P. M., Pottsville 8 00 A. M., Tamaqua 8 A. M., Harrisburg 9.05 A. M., and Reading at 1.00 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 10,52 a m., for New York.

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G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Reading, Nov. 27, 1865.

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On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. NORTHWARD TRAINS.

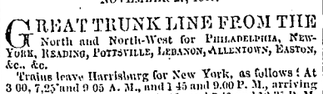
ACCOMM. P. M.	EXPRESS A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	ACCOMM P. M.	EXPRESS P. M.
LE 4 15	LE 8 10	Huntingdon,	AR 11 50	AR 5 45
4 35	8 30	McConnellstown,	11 19	5 22
4 43	8 38	Pleasant Grove,	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Markleburg,	10 55	5 00
5 19	9 10	Coffee Run,	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready,	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 26	Cove,	10 19	4 24
5 40	9 31	Fisher's Summit,	10 15	4 20
AR 5 55	9 49	Saxton,	LE 10 00	LE 4 05
LE 10 00				AR 3 55
	10 20	Riddlesburg,		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell,		3 27
	10 40	Piper's Run,		3 09
	11 18	Hamilton,		2 47
	11 31	Shady Run,		2 34
AR 11 35		Mount Dallas,	LE 2 30	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 10 05		Saxton,		3 40
10 20		Coalmont,		3 25
10 25		Crawford,		3 23
AR 10 35		Dudley,		3 20
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Nov. 13, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

SPECTACLES.



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Stewart's Freemason's Manual.
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The New Fortune Teller, or the Poetical Fate Book.
Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million.
The Philadelphia Housewife, or Family Receipt Book.
Widdifield's New Cook Book.
Soyer's Standard Cookery.
Miss Acton's Modern Cookery.
Dime Cook and Recipe Books.
Household Economy, by M. G. St. Jean.
The Family Doctor, by Prof. Taylor, M. D.
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.
The Farm; Manual of Practical Agriculture
The Garden, do do Horticulture
The Barnyard, a Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry.
A Method of Increasing the Yield of the Milch-Cow, by John Nefflen.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.
" " Doctor.
The Horse and His Diseases, by Jennings.
Rarey's Practice of Horse Taming.
Both Sides of the Grape Question.
Mysteries of Bee-Keeping, by M. Quinby.
Economic Cottage Builder, by C. P. Dwyer.
Bannan's Wages and Labor Calculator.
Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book, for Lumber Merchants, Ship Builders and Boat Builders.
Scribner's Assistant for Farmers, Millers, Produce Dealers and Mechanics.
Rohrer's Practical Calculator.
Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book, by Chas. H. Haswell.
Arrowsmith's Paper Hanger's Companion.
The Company Clerk, by Capt. A. V. Kautz.
United States Army Regulations.
Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.
Tax Law and Stamp Duty Cards.
Pocket Maps of United States, Pennsylvania, and the Western States.
Mitchell's New Traveller's Guide through the United States and Canadas.
Constitution of the United States.
Freedley's Legal Adviser.
Everybody's Lawyer, by Frank Crosby.
The Secret Out, or 1000 Tricks with Cards, and other Recreations.
Book of Drawing-Room Plays, by S. Steele.
The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements.
Hoyle's Games: Chess, Backgammon, &c.
Checker's Simplified and Explained by D. Scattergood.
Spectropia; or Surprising Spectral Illusions, showing Ghos